

DOCKET: 203/505 US; MB-104
APPLICATION: 10/821,383CLAIM LISTING

1. (Canceled)
2. (Canceled)
3. (Currently Amended) The medical device of claim 422 wherein at least one of said porous layers comprises a mesh of fibers.
4. (Currently Amended) The medical device of claim 422 wherein at least one of said porous layers comprises a mass of sintered material.
5. (Original) The medical device of claim 3 wherein said fibers are of metal material from within a group comprised of titanium, nitinol, silver, and stainless steel.
6. (Original) The medical device of claim 3 wherein said fibers are of polymeric material.
7. (Original) The medical device of claim 4 wherein said mass is formed of metal material from within a group comprised of titanium, nitinol, silver, and stainless steel.
8. (Original) The medical device of claim 4 wherein said mass is formed of polymeric material.
9. (Canceled)
10. (Withdrawn) The medical device of claim 1 wherein said stud carries a sound generator and is configured to percutaneously project into a patient's ear canal.
11. (Withdrawn) The medical device of claim 1 wherein said stud comprises a portion of an implanted catheter providing access to an interior body site.

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MRPB344.RESPONSE TO OA 505

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12. (Withdrawn) The medical device of claim 1 wherein said stud includes a sensor coupled to an interior body site.

13. (Canceled)

14. (Canceled)

15. (Canceled)

16. (Canceled)

17. (Canceled)

18. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 4623 wherein said step of forming a porous layer comprises forming at least a portion of said layer with a fiber mesh.

19. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 4623 wherein said step of forming a porous layer comprises forming at least a portion of said layer with a mass of sintered material.

20. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 4623 wherein each of said porous layers is formed at least in part of metal material from within a group comprised of titanium, nitinol, silver, and stainless steel.

21. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 4623 wherein said porous layer is formed at least in part of polymeric material.

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22. (New) A medical device comprising:

a housing body having a longitudinal peripheral surface defining a substantially uniform lateral dimension configured for subcutaneous implantation by surgical tunneling;

a stud projecting longitudinally from said housing body configured for percutaneous implantation having an inner end adjacent to said housing body and an outer end spaced longitudinally therefrom to define a longitudinal peripheral surface;

a shoulder surface on said housing body extending laterally from said housing body longitudinal peripheral surface to said stud longitudinal peripheral surface;

a longitudinally extending porous layer carried by said stud longitudinal peripheral surface having a lateral dimension no greater than said housing body lateral dimension;

a laterally extending porous layer carried by said shoulder surface having a lateral dimension no greater than said housing body lateral dimension; and wherein

said longitudinally extending and said laterally extending porous layers orthogonally abut one another and wherein each of said porous layers is characterized by a pore size within the range of 50 to 200 microns with a porosity of between 60 to 95% for promoting soft tissue ingrowth.

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2 23. (New) A method of configuring a medical device for implantation by surgical
3 tunneling from a proximal site to a distal site, said method comprising:

4 providing a housing body having a longitudinal peripheral surface defining a
5 substantially uniform lateral dimension suitable for subcutaneous implantation by surgical
6 tunneling from said proximal site;

7 providing a longitudinal stud projecting distally from said housing body, said
8 stud having an inner end adjacent to said housing body and an outer end spaced
9 longitudinally therefrom and defining a longitudinal peripheral surface;

10 providing a shoulder surface extending laterally from said housing body
11 peripheral surface to said stud longitudinal peripheral surface;

12 forming a longitudinal porous layer on said stud peripheral surface having a
13 lateral dimension no greater than said housing body lateral dimension and where said
14 longitudinal porous layer is characterized by a pore size within the range of 50 to 200
15 microns with a porosity of between 60 to 95 % for promoting soft tissue ingrowth; and

16 forming a lateral porous layer on said shoulder surface having a lateral
17 dimension no greater than said housing body lateral dimension and where said lateral
18 porous layer is characterized by a pore size within the range of 50 to 200 microns with a
19 porosity of between 60 to 95% for promoting soft tissue ingrowth, said lateral porous
20 surface being positioned to orthogonally abut said longitudinal porous surface proximate to
21 said shoulder surface.
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